

SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste and acts gently yet promptly on the bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headache and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, its many excellent qualities commend it to all. It is for sale in 50c and 16 bottles by all leading druggists.

Manufactured by **THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Hall's Hair Restorer enjoys a world-wide reputation for restoring the hair to its original color and growth.

The Williams Bros. hotel at Maricopa was burned Saturday night, at a loss of \$3,000. Almost nothing was saved. The hotel will be rebuilt.

Great Bargain! Ladies' Kid gloves light and dark colored at 25 cents per pair. Call and see them at the "La Mariposa" formerly J. Frank & Co.

Sweetest candies at wholesale and retail.

Ladies prepare for the great annual sale on Saturday at the corner of Meyer and Mesilla streets which will give you a chance to buy everything you want. There is no other store in it all.

Pictures, Bronze Vases, Albums and Fancy Goods at the Pioneer News Co.

Sweetest has the largest and the finest assortment of candies ever come to Tucson. Candies made every day. A large assortment of Christmas candies and Christmas ornaments will be on exhibition soon.

If you would have genuine bargains in shoes it will pay you to inspect our bargain counter, a broken lot of children and Misses French calf shoes, reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.00.

The Raisin Industry, a practical treatise on the raisin grapes, their history, culture and curing, by Gustav Eizen. No horticulturist should be without this work; a complete guide for the raisin grower. Address Gustav Eizen, Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, Cal. price \$3.

—Wm. Zeckendorf, formerly of this city, contemplates going into business in New York city. When he was in Tucson, he was recently visited by Mrs. Jos. Perry of this city the Master Arthur and Miss Hilda cried to return to Tucson.

—A New Mexico exchange says: New Mexico and Arizona steers, double, wintered in Montana and Wyoming, ranging from \$30 to \$35 a head. These steers beat feeding or pasturing in Kansas, and it would seem that the cattleman of the west could make arrangements to have their steers run there, or organize combinations, secure ranges in those states, and run on their own account. It could be done with much less money than it is now being done in Kansas, and at much greater profit.

—Among the ditch enterprises of Pima County not the least is that of Allison Bros., just below the city. Men are there—twenty of them—under the tractor Dunham, and are making a good showing. This year 200 feet of ditch is complete, leaving about 1000 feet more to be done. The ditch is eighteen feet wide on the bottom and is being run in the work will be completed in a few weeks at the present rate.

—Next month will be lively in the theatricals, and with first class companies. Maude Granger comes Jan. 4; Cleveland's minstrels are booked Jan. 12; the New Family Jollies, said to be one of the finest musical combinations traveling, are expected about Jan. 21, and "U and I" returns Jan. 31. Gravel Davis will be here Feb. 11. Manager Reid has turned away several companies wishing to appear in Tucson.

—The cattlemen looked skyward last night and expected the needed rain very shortly. They were disappointed. A few drops came, the clouds scattered and this morning the beautiful blue sky does not appear favorable for a precipitation. Weather prophets are still prophesying, however.

—Out of \$20,000 worth of ore shipped to San Francisco, from Yuma, only a small portion of the value is returned to our miners. If the ore was smelted here, the result would be different and a much larger profit would be made by miners. Build a smelter, it will pay big interest.

—Sentinel.

—The Board of Trade has secured permanent quarters in the present office of Manning & Gury. The office will be enlarged to twenty square feet for the purpose. The board will hold regular sessions every second and fourth Wednesdays.

—A cattleman tells that the late shipments of stock from the Val ranch have made no perceptible difference in the number of stock of the Val ranch on the range. Cattle are still being shipped from the Empire ranch to California.

—A Prescott jeweler is out with a sovereign spoon which is peculiarly Arizona. The handle is a representation of the shah and joining it to the bowl is pictured the princely pair. Within the bowl is engraved the Casa Grande ruins.

M. P. Dodge whose home is in the city, and who is baggage agent at Benson, was brought in last night on a special, having been suddenly taken with a severe cold and threatened with pneumonia.

—The ranch south of town recently taken by D. Kennedy is now fitted out as a model nursery. Mr. Kennedy has 25,000 shrubs and young trees and expects more soon. They will be put on sale next month.

—A heavy rain fell at Mammoth last Sunday. Wm. Neil is now hauling ore from the mine to the mill with one of four wagons drawn by eighteen horses replacing two sets of two wagons and twelve horses.

—Another Chinese raid is reported from "over the track." Six of the celestials were there yesterday before Judge Culver yesterday for smoking opium. They were fined.

TAX MATTERS.

A Point of Law Regarding Taxes Coming Past-School Money

County Treasurer Henny reports taxes as now coming in very lively. For the past two weeks he has been reporting an "appropos" tax collections every five days in order to ease up the school moneys which had been very low, especially in Tucson district, where the funds were entirely used up in November.

There seems to be a misapprehension by some as to the amount of costs accruing after delinquency. This is occasioned by the notice of the tax collector which, in accordance with the law governing said notice, mentions only the main cost of interest.

For the benefit of those who are laboring under the impression that the only cost on delinquent taxes prior to the sale in March is interest at 1 1/2 per cent. per month, we quote the new law passed March 19th, 1891, "Act No. 82." "Against each piece of real estate, lot or parcel of land separately assessed, and on each assessment of personal property the tax on which is a lien on the real estate, for which judgment is asked at the trial, the court shall include in the judgment for taxes one and one half per cent. per month for the time said taxes were delinquent and unpaid, as penalty for delinquency, and also for the costs of publishing that portion of said delinquent list, containing the description of the property, either real or personal, against which judgment is rendered as aforesaid, together with the costs and fees of such proceeding so far as they relate to such property. There shall be taxed as costs in such proceeding the sum of one dollar in addition to court costs, and cost of publication, upon each delinquent piece of property, whether real or personal, described in said delinquent list."

TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

The Outgoing Operators Not Yet Replaced-Tar and Feathers.

The telegraph strikers are now rather of the opinion that their strike is a failure. However that may be, the Southern Pacific is being put to no end of inconvenience by the move. Trains are running on time cards, and regular telegraphic communication up to this morning was not established with El Paso.

This morning a hungry man alighted from the train from the east. It was no less an official than Traveling Auditor J. M. Montague. He declared that he could obtain nothing to eat at the restaurants at Lonsburg yesterday. Exactly what Mr. Montague has to do with the telegraphers, and why he should be refused accommodations is not to be plain. War is declared there, though. Three operators and an agent have gone out at that place, and they have plenty of sympathy. A very welcome welcome is promised the first operator to appear there. Tar, feathers, and a barrel and all the appurtenances thereto are among the proposed greeting.

At Gate No. 11, feathers and tar are also promised new operators. The war goes on. No new operators are reported to have been sent to Tucson. The action is not on time on the line, but when not on time they run by flag—what is around curves—a flagman goes ahead. To last night but two special trains had arrived since the strike. Passenger trains arrive on time.

Word has been received from the headquarters of the Order of Railway Conductors, that the action is not exactly endorsed, the officers regarding the move as slightly premature, having been taken without orders from an official source.

District Court Calendar.

Following are cases set for the coming term of district court:
Dec. 14—W. McCall vs. Southern Pacific Co.; Santa Rita Land & Mining Co. vs. W. H. Wain.
Dec. 15—Lewis vs. Pima Co. (Argument of demurrer).
Dec. 16—R. Breen vs. G. Chan See; M. R. Wise vs. A. Steinhilber.
Dec. 17—Sauer vs. S. Goldbaum; F. H. Herford vs. M. J. Sullivan.
Dec. 18—Lopez vs. G. Perrin; Ella F. Warren vs. Carl Buch; Ella F. Warren vs. C. W. Walker.
Dec. 19—Juana Aguilar vs. Fernando Aguilar.
Dec. 21—R. V. Blount vs. T. L. Stiles; San Pedro Cattle Co. vs. M. J. Stiles.
Dec. 22—J. C. Yon vs. Don Yen.
Dec. 23—V. H. Igo vs. J. K. Gooding; Al (21) V. H. Igo vs. Albert Steinfeld.
Dec. 24—Hamburger & Kemper vs. J. D. Walker et al.; L. E. Walker vs. Star Publishing Co.; L. E. Walker vs. Eleonor D. Rice.
Dec. 26—F. J. Jones et al. vs. J. Carrizo et al.

Philharmonic Band.

Some time since the citizens of Tucson responded to a call for money to buy the instruments for the Tucson Philharmonic band, and they contributed very liberally for the sole purpose of helping the band to become efficient and a credit to the city.

The band has succeeded in acquiring good musical ability and they are highly appreciated by our citizens, who will discontinue the rumor being circulated about town to the effect that they are to give their gratuitous services as a band to elect certain candidates for office at the city election. It would not be a wise move for this band to participate at all in politics, as such action would be unbecoming as a band, and would tend to diminish the respect in which they would be held.

Silver Bell Matters.

The manager of the Silver Bell mine is reported expected about Jan. 1, soon after which a large copper smelting furnace will be erected on the premises.

Work on Frank Mittenberg's copper-lead property is developing some fine mineral claims.

About ten men are now working in Silver Bell camp.

Chlorine is in good progress at Mr. Lacy's property.

The Atlas company is working men on the farm, preparing to start again. Development of the mine is also in progress.

The assessment work at Silver Bell this year is entirely with powder, shovel and pack, and not with lead pencil.

Masses Elect Officers.
Following are officers for Tucson lodge, F. & A. M. No. 4, for the coming year:
H. N. Drew, W. M.; Wm. Downer, S. W.; Gus Redd, J. W.; G. J. Roekrug, Sec.; M. P. Freeman, Treas.
Installation takes place here 28th. There will be work tonight in the F. & A. D.

Recorder's Office.
CHAS. A. STEINER, RECORDER.
Marriage from S. Graulin and wife for B. Braun, on certain land in the sum of \$250.
Three mining locations from the Caball district.

"I use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral freely in my practice, and recommend it in cases of whooping cough among children, having found it more certain to cure than troublesome disease than any other medicine I know of."—So says Dr. Bartlett, of Concord, Mass.

IT IS ENDING.

Striking Telegraphers Being Replaced.

TRAINS RUNNING AS USUAL

Stormy Times Reported from El Paso.

Western Union Operators There Refuse Southern Pacific Messages and also Walk Out.

The telegraphers' strike is ending. Trains are again running, operators have been and are being stationed, and it now appears to be at an end.

Wires are working badly because of storms both east and west, but otherwise are reported about as usual in Southern Pacific telegraph business.

AT LONDSBURG, Ariz.

Last Saturday every telegrapher working for the Southern Pacific company received a blank which he was asked to sign and go before a notary and swear to work.

The boys talked the matter over and as the chances were they would get fired concluded to take the bull by the horns and fire themselves. A letter was written and signed by many of the operators requesting the oaths be withdrawn, and that any which might have been signed be returned to the signers and informed the company that if this request was not granted they would stop work Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

The time came, and with it a circular message from Superintendent Noble saying the request could not be granted and the operators quit telegraphing; that is most of them. There was no one in the Lonsburg office who would take a message.

Coffee who was night operator at Bowie said by the company. He received orders to go to Lonsburg and take charge of the telegraph business. He replied that he was willing to go to Bowie but did not want to stay at any other place. Superintendent Noble told him he did not need to go, but the company had no use for his services. He thought it best not to come to Lonsburg and was fired. He was neither a man nor a mouse.

A boy was sent here from Wilcox Wednesday night, and yesterday morning he was interviewed and concluded not to go to work.

H. Moulthrop, the traveling agent arrived here and relieved Agent Gibson.

Lonsburg being a division headquarters it is very important to have an operator here.

THE WESTERN UNION BOYS "IN IT."

(El Paso Times.)
Not having any operators to handle their trains between El Paso and Yuma, the Southern Pacific requested the Western Union company to send their train dispatches, but when Manager Steele submitted the work to the operators in his office they stated that they were willing to do anything for the Western Union, but they would not handle the S. P. train dispatches. Manager Steele was of course compelled to report their action to headquarters and he received a telegram from his superintendent to send him the names of the operators who refused to handle the Southern Pacific work in order that they might be discharged and placed on the black list. This meant that each of the men would be discharged as soon as his place could be filled, and that they could not again work for the Western Union company.

At 10:30 last night the seven best operators in the Western Union office here put on their coats and walked out, and the Tucson men that they had hired.

One of the men remained to take "press" while the others, headed by Mr. Kelley, called on Manager Steele and completely drenching him. During the same time another party of Englishmen were told that some girls were coming to throw water on them. They had the secret brought out, the bath tub and put it on the veranda, and when the girls came they put possession of the bath tub and splashed the Englishmen until one of them rushing in seized one of the maidens and lifting her up dropped her into the tub. This was considered very impolite, and the young man who did it suffered by receiving no further attention from the Burmese beauties—Philadelphia Press.

ARIVACA NEWS.

Rich Strike in the Yellow Jacket—General Prosperity—Cattle.

Work is making good progress at Arivaca. Both mills are running.

A rich strike is reported from the 200-foot level. The hanging rock of the Yellow Jacket has been found, and shows what an immense body of ore the Yellow Jacket has. It shows that the hanging wall and foot wall are seventy-four feet apart.

Of course such a body of ore cannot be shown various grades. Assays from different parts show \$24, \$38 and \$57 to the ton. Considering that this is gold ore, it can never be doubted that the ore is of high grade. Most of the force working it are in the mill.

Regular shipments of ore are being made from the Montana mine. The lower grades are being concentrated at the Con. Arizona mill, and the concentrates shipped.

Sickness is reported as more than usual about Arivaca.

Stock are showing up fairly well. All young stock are in good flesh, and will winter. Some old cattle may not survive the season. Range is rather close, and rains are needed.

R. C. Brown, the polly, Enterpriser man, has been at Arivaca for a few days in the interests of his paper.

A Chamber of Horrors.

The apartment to which the unhappy wretch is confined by inflammatory rheumatism is indeed a chamber of horrors. Appalling are the tortures inflicted by the agonizing complaint, and those endured by persons suffering from milder forms of it are severe enough.

It is surely remarkable that the cure, which is so readily obtainable, is so often neglected. It is surely remarkable that the cure, which is so readily obtainable, is so often neglected.

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Little Injuns.

One Branch of Rev. Billman's School.

TAUGHT TO BE RANCHERS.

They Till the Soil and Study Lessons.

Their Prospects for Becoming Future Creditable Citizens—All Workers—Their Work.

Indian children are very like white children in all respects, have the same traits, similar resemblances and differences. They are tractable, are of different degrees of ability of learning, only they are perhaps just a little less fine in instincts.

It seems as if a young Indian is just an Indian and that is the end of it. That if a girl she is only good to bring up the rear of some procession of old ladies, and of whom she is an exact counterpart in dress and features, the resemblance being in all but size, herself and the old ladies of smaller size than borne by her companions, or with a black young Indian several sizes smaller than herself, who bears all manner of poking and bumps without a murmur; if a boy he is regarded as a fitting and excellent adornment in topping of a "wagon load" of wood of about three times the bulk of the boy.

Such may be the end and aim of some young Indians. With others it is not. These others are somewhat provided for and Rev. Billman is in charge of a school near the city which has been founded with the object of making good citizens of Indians, and a credit rather than a burden to this great and glorious United States, and particularly the southwest.

Will it succeed? Perhaps it will. The fact is the whole is somewhat as yet in the experimental stage. The government desires to give them eight years of continuous education, at the end of which time they should be capable of self support. As few have yet reached the point of graduation just what they will be when free to do for themselves is hardly ascertainable to date. This education is intended to be as practical as possible, and at the same time provides a fair amount of book knowledge. It is not intended to fill any of the professions from the graduating classes, neither are they prepared as a lot of crooks. Rather it is sought to make self supporting, industrious ranchers of them. They are taught to farm—to sow and reap and profit therefrom. Their instruction is quite as much practical as theoretical and they put in just as many hours in the field, under an overseer, as in the school room under an instructor.

Rev. Billman tells of the school workings: "Our children are in divisions. In the morning one division of boys go to the field and work there, spending at intervals in the school room, and alternate with boys of the other division. These fields are worked almost entirely by our boys and they are good willing workers. The school owns forty acres of land and has this year rented 100 more, nearly all of which is sown to wheat. The fields are indeed creditable in appearance. They are well plowed, and the irrigation ditches are straight.

"Our boys and girls out those rows," said Rev. Billman, pointing to laterals which were superlatively straight.

Stumps were nowhere to be seen on the land, though the work was not done, and was told to have lately been removed, after remaining in the ground and tilted about for fifty years, by our boys and girls.

As we drove along the farm Rev. Billman explained that in addition to work done by the boys there were eight families lately brought from the villages, and of which helped about the place.

We passed a house pointed out as one of their habitations and were greeted with a very dark complexioned but welcome grin.

"Good morning, Ramon," said Mr. Billman pleasantly. "How are the crops?"

A continuation of the grin—nothing more.

"The fields"—pointing—"are they all right?"

"Those old fellows stick to their Spanish," said Mr. Billman. "They are good workers and like it here better than their villages."

"My little man will you open the gate?" This was to a half dozen or so bareheaded youngsters of seven years or so, and of most decided Indian features, who were playing in a corner of the gate for a moment for comprehension of what was wanted.

We drove to the future probability of the educated Indians and their need of further government aid, that the government should do too much for them. At school they take in the care of their clothes, because they expect to get more when those they have are gone. A judicious distribution of tools, I think, is about the best thing that can be done for them. They learn to cook, sew and mend. They wash the dishes and make the beds.

Their work is also detailed out so as to do it all every day, a small part of their being in the school room of mornings and at work afterwards, the other half working mornings and at their lessons afterwards.

The children speak English but find some difficulty in acquiring it, due, Mr. Billman says, to the language having many words for which the Papago or Pima tongue has no synonyms. When we drove through the coral and young black-faces had closed the gate Mr. Billman said:

"Thank you, my boy."

A bewildered smile greeted us, but the boy didn't comprehend. He had just heard a word that he could not produce in Pima. It is a very bright young Indian who can talk English in one year.

It is training is not ended in the school in this city. From Tucson after three or perhaps four years they are sent on to Albuquerque, where they may attend as many years more.

Behind at the Tucson school number 165. Half of them are Pimas, coming mostly from Maricopa county; the rest are Papagos and come

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